



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Thursday
31 October 1991

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Chad

Authorities 'Searching' for Missing Exiles

AB2410174091 Paris AFP in English 1605 GMT
24 Oct 91

[Excerpts] Ndjamena, Oct 24 (AFP) - The Chadian authorities are searching for several thousand exiles who have suddenly left their refugee camps in neighbouring Niger and Cameroon, officials disclosed here Thursday [24 October]. [passage omitted]

Niger radio reported last weekend that 3,000 Chadians had quit Diffa "most discreetly," and Chad's state news agency ATP [Agence Tchadienne de Presse] said they had not been located since. Reliable sources said two-thirds of several thousand Chadians at Kousseri had likewise vanished.

ATP said the director-general of the Interior Ministry, Oumarou Djibrilla, had complained that at the last meeting at Nguigmi between a government team and refugee spokesmen, the exiles were armed and had threatened the government side. The Niger authorities insisted the exiles had been disarmed when they arrived last year.

Zaire

More on Political, Domestic Events, Developments

Mobutu Receives Belgian Ambassador

AB3010144591 Paris AFP in French 1400 GMT
30 Oct 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 30 Oct (AFP)—President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire this morning received the Belgian ambassador to Kinshasa, Mr. Jean Coene, in the presence of the dean of the diplomatic corps in Zaire, the Togolese ambassador, to reiterate his demand for the immediate withdrawal of Belgian troops from Zaire.

In an interview with AFP after this meeting, President Mobutu pointed out that he had also sent an emissary to the Nigerian head of state, who is the current chairman of the OAU, to inform him of his decisions, and that he had directed his representative at the United Nations to make similar moves at the UN secretary general's office.

French Military to Leave 31 Oct

LD3010190791 Paris Radio France International
in French 0630 GMT 30 Oct 91

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The last French [military] company should leave Zaire Thursday. Three of the four companies sent at the end of September have already departed. A medical unit will be set up in Kinshasa to take over from them.

Meanwhile, political confusion continues to prevail. The Zairian opposition leaders have asked that Belgium and

France keep their troops there, fearing further rioting once the foreigners have been evacuated. [passage omitted]

Presidency Issues Communique 30 Oct

AB3010211591 Paris AFP in French 2019 GMT
30 Oct 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 30 Oct (AFP)—The Presidency of the Republic of Zaire today criticized Etienne Tshisekedi's attitude in the negotiations for the formation of a new cabinet and confirmed Mungul Diaka as prime minister.

In a communique issued in Kinshasa, the presidency notably accused the former prime minister, chairman of the Union of Democrats for Social Progress (UDPS, a component of the Sacred Union) of having "refused any compromise."

In the communique the presidency reported on the last negotiations which took place on 27 October to 30 October between the presidential majority and several leaders of the Sacred Union as well as between Marshall Mobutu and a Sacred Union delegation of which Tshisekedi was a member. It was received at the N'sele estate on 28 October.

Mr. Tshisekedi showed "total contempt for established order," the Zairian presidency said in conclusion while blaming the Sacred Union for having "prompted people to believe that Mr. Tshisekedi was the only man, under the current circumstances, to help reach a consensus between all the current forces in the Zaire."

The Zairian radio had announced by mid-afternoon that the Zairian president had signed an ordinance nominating members of the new cabinet and that Prime Minister Mungul Diaka would make an important statement on the issue any time soon.

Presidency Statement on Prime Minister

AB3010220091 Bukavu Voix du Zaire in French
1800 GMT on 30 Oct 91

[Excerpts] The presidency of the Republic informs both national and international opinion about the reasons behind the late [word indistinct] of the government formed by Mr. Mungul Diaka, the prime minister. On 26th October, the president of the Republic was [words indistinct] of the Sacred Union. [Words indistinct] addressing delegates of the [words indistinct] at N'sele, he announced that, in respect of agreements reached at the Marble Palace, the Sacred Union could propose another person to form the crisis government following [words indistinct] of Mr. Tshisekedi Wa Mulumba in his capacity as prime minister. On 22 October, the statement continues, the Sacred Union decided to maintain the latter [Tshisekedi] as the head of the crisis government. We also know that the head of state reacted on 23

October by appointing a member of the Sacred Union, Mr. Mungul Diaka, as prime minister.

On 27 October, the president of the Republic received a delegation of the Sacred Union led by Mr. Joseph Ileo Tongo Amba and made up of Mr (Liao Marcel), Kibasa Maliba, [word indistinct], Etienne Tshisekedi Wa Mulumba and Andre Bo-Boliko Lokonga. The talks between the president of the Republic, who was with some members of the United Democratic Forces [FDU], namely Vundwawe Te Pemako, (Mwendo Isenge), Kitende Yezu, and the Sacred Union lasted for three days, from 27 to 29 October.

The Sacred Union delegation had gone to inquire about the president's response to their decision to reappoint Tshisekedi Wa Mulumba Etienne as prime minister. The president of the Republic took the opportunity to remind his guests of the context and conditions in which Mr Etienne Tshisekedi Wa Mulumba had been appointed prime minister. He also recalled that after dismissing the latter, he had once again offered the opposition an opportunity to once again propose another candidate for the premiership.

Given that the Sacred Union wanted to impose the same person as the head of government, the communique from the office of the president of the Republic continues: The head of state, in the higher interest of the nation and the spirit of openness, made several proposals to the Sacred Union which included asking it to nominate its candidates to join Mungul Diaka's government. We are compelled to note that these were the last attempts at negotiations with the Sacred Union to form a crisis government. A joint commission made up of 30 representatives from political parties even held a meeting at the Marble Palace on 29 October from 1820 to 0210 at the request of the president of the Republic. That night's negotiations, unfortunately, were an acknowledged failure. Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi Wa Mulumba indeed systematically refused to comply with the spirit of consensus that had previously [as heard] prevailed during the consultations on 28, 29, and 30 September 1991. The two parties [not further identified] had, however, recognized the [word indistinct] of the current economic, social, and political crises, the higher interests of the nation, the need to resort to democratic practices (?during) the current phase, [word indistinct], the establishment of a government, the urgent need to search for [word indistinct] a solution to the problems of Zaire, be it as [words indistinct].

The statement from the presidency of the Republic goes on to say that, in spite of all this, the positions have not changed. The failure of the negotiations was total.

History will judge. We can, however, note that the political climate was relaxed when the president of the Republic appointed Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi Wa Mulumba. The latter having refused [words indistinct] on (23) September 1991, there was looting on the 23rd and 24th of the same month. Mr. Tshisekedi Wa Mulumba was once again nominated the

candidate for prime minister at the behest of the Sacred Union and on the insistence of the head of state in a bid to reach the consensus previously sought at the Marble Palace. Mr. Tshisekedi was to once again cause the failure of the appointment after he was appointed by presidential decree, the statement of the presidency continues. [passage omitted]

The president of the Republic and representatives of the United Democratic Forces, which Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi Wa Mulumba was not [words indistinct] the best sentiments to guarantee peace and security during this (?transitional) period. Meanwhile, the Sacred Union circles, having witnessed all this, make people believe, for reasons best known to themselves, that he is the only man best suited for the office under the current circumstances. All the same, Mr. Mungul Diaka would like to assure the Zairian people that the government he is setting up is the fruit of a [word indistinct] between all the political forces in Zaire.

Diaka Forms Government

AB3010221091 Paris AFP in French 2045 GMT
30 Oct 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 30 Oct (AFP)—Zairian Prime Minister Bernardin Mungul Diaka announced this evening in Kinshasa the composition of his government "of national union and combat" in a television broadcast. This government has 27 ministers, seven secretaries of state and two women. The prime minister claims that all groups in the nation are represented. The opposition Sacred Union has the "lion's share" with 40 percent of the positions.

However, it has been observed that no member of the Union of Democrats for Social Progress (UDPS, party of former Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi) or from Joseph Ileo's Democratic Social and Christian Party (PDSC), both major components of the Sacred Union, was included in this government.

The other components of the new government are the Lumumbist Nationalist (10 percent), nonpolitical organizations (10 percent), technocrats (10 percent), and independents (10 percent).

There are more than 240 political parties officially recognized in Zaire.

Diaka Introduces New Government

LD3010233691 Kinshasa Zaire OZRT Television
Network in French 1910 GMT 30 Oct 91

[Statement to nation by Prime Minister Mungul Diaka in Kinshasa on 30 October; first paragraph is announcer's introduction—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] The big news this evening, today we might say, everyone was waiting for this government to emerge: the publication of the Mungul Diaka government. It is made up of 34 members, including 27 ministers and seven secretaries of state. Prime Minister Mungul Diaka

describes his government as being a government of combat, as he says, but first of all, before presenting to us the composition of his team, he gives us the thinking which prevailed in the forming of his government. Let us listen to Prime Minister Mungul Diaka:

[Diaka] The public must know that the thinking which guided me in forming it is that of forming a combat team on the scale of the catastrophic situation which our country is experiencing—the fight for the resumption within the shortest possible time of the work of the sovereign national conference and for the latter to take place in a climate of decreased tension and calm; the fight to stamp out the crisis which is hitting our country and our people head-on and to put an end to the political impasse created by the complete absence of a government to run the affairs of state; and, finally, the fight to guarantee the 35 million Zairians security worthy of a state based on law by guaranteeing them all the basic freedoms: freedom of expression, freedom of association, of movement, of the press, etcetera, within the framework of respect for the republican values. That is to say, the government which I am going to lead will apply itself to fighting, with the firmness required, against violence from wherever it comes—and I stress from wherever it comes. [passage omitted]

In order to achieve this aim I decided to consult the people themselves in order to form a government of the people. This is why I chose regional geopolitics, the people's delegates to the sovereign national conference, the political parties, the socioprofessional associations, the technocrats, and other elements of our society as actors in these consultations. It is also in order to stress the importance which I accord the sovereign national conference and in order to reach the people in conference that I set the headquarters for my consultations at the Palais du Peuple. The government which I am going to make public is thus a government of the people reconciled with itself [as heard], formed with the assistance of the people. It is a government of broad national union and a government of combat. [passage omitted]

Let handicapped people feel assured that with my government they will take part, to the same extent as anyone else, in the fight for our country to live and for life to become happy again for all Zairians [words indistinct]

(?I laid down) the final arrangements for my government on Sunday. What I also know is that since that time the presidency has been besieged, I repeat besieged, particularly by two components of the Sacred Union—I do not know if they are still with the others or outside the committee of 24 of the General Assembly, but in any case two components of the Sacred Union in particular—our friends of the Union for Democracy and Social Progress [UDPS], led by my friend Etienne Tshisekedi, Kibassa Maliba, and Lihau, and on the other side the Democratic and Christian Social Party [PDSC], led by my elder, Joseph Iléo and my brother and friend (Boboleko), well for three days they have besieged the presidency. Why? I do not know—these are [word indistinct]

which took place between them, between the presidency and them, but I can easily believe that it is perhaps because of this that the team was not able to be announced within the time which I had set for myself, in other words by Monday, but all is well that ends well.

Now I am going to make public the government and this is the composition of my government : [passage omitted] The following are appointed ministers responsible for the ministries mentioned thereafter:

Interior Minister, Local Administration, and Population Michel Mokuba	
External Relations and International Cooperation	Buketi Bukayi
National Defense, Territorial Security and War Veterans	N'gbanda Nzambo Ko Atumba
Justice and Keeper of the Seals	Yoko ya Kembe
Finance and Investment	Ramazani M. Malungu
Budget and Supplies	Leta Matundu
Economy, Production, Trade, and Industry	Tshishimbi Mwamba
Planning, Resources, and Food Supplies	Ifefa Mandji
Transport and Communications	Rubul Difand
External Trade	Lombeya
Land and Mines	Mulangala Lwakabwanga
Energy and Fuel	Munanga wa Ndolanga Djafar
Agriculture, Cattle-breeding, Fisheries, Water, and Forestry	Nyoka Busu Noengo
Public Works, Development, Town Planning, and Housing	Paul Luhumbu Luwembo
Post and Telecommunications	Phoba Panzu
Environment, Nature Protection, and Conservation	Kasongo Kakule
Promotion of Small and Medium-sized businesses	Kabeya mwana N'Lenda
Higher Education, University Education, Scientific and Technological Research	Mbemba
Primary and Secondary Education and Vocational Training	Kufi Kilanga
Public Health	(Birungo Agakapa)
Protection of the Family, Social Affairs, and National Solidarity	Madame Alino Azandele Pakwa
Civil Service, Training of Executives and General Inspectorate	Bakongolia
Youth, Training, and Tourism	Diomi Ndongala Eugene
Labor, Social Welfare, and Social Security	Luizi Ballu
Culture and the Arts	Ekam Wina
Sports and Leisure	Malu Bungi
Rural and Community Development	Kalunga wa Nkintunkulu.

Article 2: All earlier measures are repealed which are contrary to the current decree, which enters into force on the date of signing.

Signed in Kinshasa on 29 October 1991 by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga. [passage omitted]

All the political trends of thought of our country and family are generally represented as are civilian society, the technocrats and the independents. Something which is indicative of this is that the Sacred Union and its family take the lion's share, with 40 percent of representatives in the government, the Lumumbists and the nationalists are represented at the level of 10 percent, the (FDJ) is represented at the level of 10 percent. The other cartels [as heard]—the United Opposition Front, the fronts stemming from the regions and so on—together are represented in the government at the level of 10 percent; civil society - 10 percent; the technocrats - 10 percent; various others - 10 percent. In other words, no one has been neglected, and no one has been forgotten. [passage omitted]

For my part, I consider that I have informed my people, our people, of the composition of the government which will now take charge of the management of affairs of state.

Tshisekedi Refuses Recognition

*LD3110110591 Paris Radio France International
in French 0630 GMT 31 Oct 91*

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Prime Minister Mungul Diaka announced a new government in Zaire yesterday evening. As far as [former Prime Minister-designate] Etienne Tshisekedi is concerned, this government has no legitimacy at all.

[Begin Tshisekedi recording] The problem is the reality, the legitimacy of such a government. Mr. Mobutu, as usual, is behaving as if he had never made the speech of 24 April 1990. In other words, when he was the only master on board and when he made decisions as he wished. But we believe that our people are mature enough to show Mr. Mobutu that it is the people who decide and that, since 24 April 1990, it is no longer he who decides. I would like you to know that as far as I am

concerned, this government does not exist and (?I do not need) to provide it a legitimacy which does not exist.

In fact, we are talking about a man—I do not like to pass personal judgments on people—who is who he is and who has done what he has done. I would like you to realize that as far as I am concerned, this government does not even have a de facto legitimacy; I will therefore ignore it completely. [end recording]

The preceding interview was conducted by Jean Karim Fall. Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi has also announced a meeting of the Sacred Union today to decide on further actions. It is worth mentioning that for the time being, Kinshasa is surprisingly calm. Here is Jean Karim Fall with a report:

[Begin Fall recording] The population of Kinshasa received the news of the composition of Mungul Diaka's government with total indifference. There were no demonstrations nor rallies. In Matonge, one of the most famous and populous districts of Kinshasa, the barflies met as usual in the bars where Zairian music is played full blast. Security forces were virtually unseen. Around 20 armed civil guards were standing at the dark entrance of a deserted street. In the town center, some soldiers had taken positions around public buildings.

Etienne Tshisekedi, the charismatic opposition leader, was at home sitting calmly in his yard surrounded by about 10 close associates. Outside his home some combatants—as they call themselves—are on guard. Tired and disappointed, they are all awaiting instructions after announcing their readiness to take to the streets today.

The new government is due to be sworn in tomorrow during an official ceremony before the marshal-president. This is just a rerun for a population that has proved that it can flare up when it is least expected.

This is Jean Karim Fall from Kinshasa for RFI.

One last thing: Goma, in the northeast, was hit again yesterday by rioting soldiers looking for places to loot. [end recording]

Further on Visit by Czech Foreign Minister

Pays Courtesy Call on De Klerk

MB3010121691 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
0500 GMT 30 Oct 91

[Text] The state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, has accepted in principle an invitation to visit Czechoslovakia. The invitation, extended by the president of Czechoslovakia, Mr. Vaclav Havel, was presented to President de Klerk by the Czechoslovakian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Jiri Dienstbier, at the Union Buildings in Pretoria during a courtesy call.

Mr. de Klerk said he looked forward to the visit which would take place at a time suitable to both countries. Earlier South Africa and Czechoslovakia signed an agreement upgrading diplomatic relations to ambassadorial level.

Meets Buthelezi 30 Oct

MB3110080091 Johannesburg SABA in English
2134 GMT 30 Oct 91

[Text] Durban Oct 30 SABA—Czechoslovakia's foreign minister, Jiri Dienstbier, and senior officials of his government on Wednesday met Inkatha Freedom Party President Mangosuthu Buthelezi and kwaZulu cabinet ministers, reports SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news.

The two-hour discussions, described by Mr Buthelezi as wide-ranging, were held at Ulundi.

Mr Buthelezi welcomed the signing of diplomatic relations between South Africa and Czechoslovakia and said he hoped it would be followed by cultural and economic links.

Mr Dienstbier said his country and South Africa had a lot in common as both countries were in a process of transformation. He hoped dialogue between the two countries would continue.

Further on Ciskei State of Emergency; Reactions

Calm Reported Following Declaration

MB2910130391 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1100 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] It is reported from Ciskei that the situation in the country is calm and under control after the announcement of the state of emergency. Earlier the military leader of Ciskei, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, blamed the ANC [African National Congress] for what he called the acts of arson and terrorism that led to the imposition of a state of emergency in his country.

The accusations, levelled in the television program, Good Morning South Africa, were a sequel to a dispute between Brig. Gqozo and the ANC on a planned visit to

Ciskei by the president of the ANC, Mr. Nelson Mandela. Brig. Gqozo also assured businessmen that the state of emergency will not affect economic activities.

SACP Urges Defiance of Gqozo

MB2910144691 Johannesburg SABA in English
1318 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 29 SABA—The SA [South African] Communist Party's [SACP] Central Committee has called on people to defy the Military Council of Ciskei's Brigadier Oupa Gqozo and to isolate him "through the power of united action".

This call by the SACP follows the declaration this week of a state of emergency in Ciskei by Brig Gqozo.

The SACP said in a statement on Tuesday the people had on a number of occasions in the past approached Brigadier Gqozo in a bid to normalise the situation but were rejected by "the arrogant Bantustan brigadier whose response to such matters seem to be more repression every time they arise".

"Gqozo's intransigence and shortsighted bully-boy tactics saw the situation in the Ciskei sliding back to circumstances similar to what our people experienced under the despotic Lennox Sebe and his brother, Charles, the great agency of repression and death."

It said [words indistinct] were signatories to the National Peace Accord which, among others, committed signatories to allow for unfettered political activity. "Gqozo, always the rogue elephant, has violated the accord with his imposition of a state of emergency in the Ciskei. Not even his mentors, the South African Government, resort to this type of measure in the current political situation of reconciliation and a search for lasting peace.

"We call on our people to defy the military junta and throw against Gqozo the power they have of united action and completely isolate him," the SACP said.

"He no longer enjoys the trust of our people and must be made to realise this."

Gqozo Discusses State of Emergency

MB2910165891 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Report on telephone interview with Ciskei President Brigadier Oupa Gqozo by Paulo Tobias on the "Focus on Africa" program—recorded]

[Text] This morning, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, the military leader of the South African homeland of Ciskei, appeared on television to announce a state of emergency in the area. His announcement comes after a period of worsening relations in the homeland between his government and the ANC [African National Congress] ever since he seized power in a military coup last year.

The ANC has consistently accused Gqozo's government of harassing them, and in some cases detaining their members. They argue that while their activities are restricted, Brig. Gqozo has gone ahead and formed his own party, the African Democratic Movement. On the line to Bisho, Paulo Tobias asked Brig. Gqozo why he had imposed the state of emergency:

[Gqozo] I have declared the state of emergency to stop the escalating violence, destruction of properties and lives, and political intimidation as meted out by the ANC's affiliates, [name indistinct], COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], and (?Nehawu) [National Education and Health Workers' Union].

[Tobias] What evidence do you have of this intimidation?

[Gqozo] We have got just from September cases that have been reported and that are being (?heard) in our courts of law, over 30 cases of (?hard) intimidation in which people, despite the intimidatory factor where people refuse to give evidence in fear that after they have been seen giving any statement to the police they are immediately attacked and immediately visited by these people, and intimidated, and threatened with a tire, and burning of their houses. Many people's houses have been burned already.

[Tobias] Now, what does the state of emergency mean? Does it mean that the ANC, COSATU, and other political organizations can no longer operate in the Ciskei?

[Gqozo] No, we are committed to democratic principles of freedom of association, and freedom of political expression. And so we do not want to ban them, and we have not actually banned them. We have just made sure that the criminal elements within these people, and the poor quality of membership within the ANC, and the declining membership of the ANC, forcing them to resort to tactics of hard intimidation, arson, banning, and destruction of the people's properties who support the government and the (?emergency) should stop.

[Tobias] Can the ANC still hold political meetings, rallies, [words indistinct]?

[Gqozo] Yes. They can hold political meetings, but the political meetings, now during the state of emergency while we are trying to (?resolve) and bring the country back to formality, will be suspended because in those meetings they do nothing else but incite people to violence, incite people to all these acts of terrorism, and atrocities.

Court Orders Inspection of Detainees

*MB3110083891 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 31 Oct 91*

[Text] Ciskei Supreme Court has ordered 83 detainees must be produced in court this morning. The Bisho Supreme Court has told police to produce the people who were arrested on Monday [28 October].

In court they will be identified by family members and a lawyer says they will be inspected for signs of assault. Police were ordered by the court to produce 55 prisoners before it yesterday, which they failed to do.

The prisoners are among about 300 reportedly arrested near King Williams Town where there has been strong opposition to the reimposition of the headman system.

The court has also ordered police to disregard a statement in which Ciskei military ruler, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, allegedly told police to assault people who disregarded the state of emergency which he imposed in Ciskei on Monday.

Meanwhile, Brig. Gqozo has turned down a request for a meeting from a leading cleric. Border Council of Churches President Rev. (Bongani Finka) offered to meet Gqozo to discuss the crisis in Ciskei. In his reply Gqozo said he was suspicious of the concern that (Finka) was showing which seemed to come a bit late.

Gqozo said he would have expected people like (Finka) to have raised their voices when the houses of headmen were petrol-bombed.

The bishop of Grahamstown, David Russell, has asked President F.W. de Klerk to intervene in Ciskei. There has been a flood of criticism from other groups. The National Association of Democratic Lawyers says the state of emergency contravenes Ciskei's own Bill of Rights.

Gqozo said he imposed the emergency to combat violence and intimidation by the ANC [African National Congress].

Buthelezi on Constituent Assembly, Peace Accord

*MB2610101091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0933 GMT 26 Oct 91*

[Text] Ulundi Oct 26 SAPA—South Africa did not need a constituent assembly because the state president's actions could be made totally dependent on the approval of Mr Nelson Mandela and Mr Mangosuthu Buthelezi. This was said in Ulundi on Saturday [26 October] by the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader, who was addressing the annual general meeting of the IFP Women's Brigade.

"The time for whites-only prescriptive politics was gone... The state president could not possibly get away with doing what the ANC [African National Congress] and the IFP rejected jointly. The only way forward for Mr de Klerk is to take steps which gain that approval.

"The state president could be made, in effect, totally dependent on Dr Mandela's and my approval of what he is doing. We do not need a constituent assembly."

Speaking about the national peace accord, he said Inkatha's members were "crying out for protection from attack." It is difficult for some of them to see the logical working for peace when the cries are for defence. "During the last two years, more than 173 IFP office bearers have

been brutally murdered—because they were IFP office bearers. They had actually been targeted for death.

"Some of our members even see the peace process heightening levels of violence, because the peace process softens resistance to violence and leaves endangered communities more vulnerable than they ever were before." He believed, however, that the introduction of the peace accord mechanisms would help the embattled communities in the end.

Addressing the population explosion and the onslaught of AIDS, Mr Buthelezi said it was ironic that "sex dominates in all developing and poor societies like ours. It is because of this that we have population explosions which become problematic in Third World societies, of which we are a part. It is also because of this that we will be more devastated by AIDS, which comes out of heterosexual sex. It is the role of mothers to instill a certain seriousness in our children about the dangers of this disease to our total society. What I perceive at the moment is that our youth treat any talks on the threats of AIDS as some kind of sick joke. I wish to emphasise that all of us have a duty here, be we male or female, as far as enlightening our youth on AIDS. Women can play a pivotal role even here."

Azapo Cited on Patriotic Front Conference

*MB3010132291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1212 GMT 30 Oct 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 30 SAPA—The Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo) on Wednesday [30 October] reaffirmed its commitment to the transfer of power from the minority to the majority. In its official reaction to the Patriotic Front (PF) deliberations in Durban last weekend, the organisation said: "To Azapo a front has always been a front to oppose and force the regime to relinquish power, and not a front to negotiate."

Azapo said in a statement it found it disturbing that "a front" that was formed in Durban would be entering negotiations with the "regime" within three weeks. "Azapo wishes to state that the idea of forming a PF is in line with Azapo's long-standing policy and principles," the organisation said.

It warned it was the overall strategy of the government to divide the liberation movements. "In this context the regime would find it convenient and advantageous to deal with a section of the liberation movement excluding Azapo and the BCMA (Black Consciousness Movement)," the statement explained.

On possible contact between the PF and the government, Azapo said it rejected "talks about talks" as not substantive. The only kind of negotiations Azapo and the BCMA would be amenable to, the statement said, was to discuss the transfer of power from the minority to the majority through a constituent assembly.

Azapo said while it welcomed the decision of the PF meeting on the question of the transfer of power, it was however surprised that a neutral venue had not been part of the PF declaration. It said the idea of a consultative forum as spelt out in the PF declaration fell short of consultation needed between the liberation movement and working class organisations.

"The consultative forum (mooted by the PF) will include even the owners of capital and those who come from the structures that are oppressing the working class—a contradiction indeed," the statement said. The organisation further accused the PF conference of confusing the pre-constituent assembly conference with an all-party/multi-party conference, which Azapo said would undermine the efforts of the PF. "Azapo rejects an all-party or multi-party conference including any similar conference or talks".

The organisation said it considered a "fighting front" of true patriots as the only legitimate vehicle towards the creation of a constituent assembly. "The constituent assembly conference as envisaged by Azapo ... Should take place at a neutral venue and under an independent mediator to discuss the transfer of power from the minority to the majority," the statement said.

The statement concluded saying Azapo was still committed to joint campaigns. It added that further aspects of the PF and particularly the expulsion of Azapo from the convening committee would be discussed at its national council to be held in KwaNdebele on November 9 and 10.

De Beer Interviewed on Democratic Party's Future

*MB3010115591 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1830 GMT 29 Oct 91*

[Interview with Democratic Party leader Dr. Zach de Beer by the South African Broadcasting Corporation's Adrian Steed on the "Agenda" program—live]

[Text] [Steed] The Democratic Party [DP], a longtime champion for the anti-apartheid cause, this weekend sat in as political organizations on the left of the South African spectrum joined forces with other groups to form the Patriotic Front [PF]. But where does the DP really position itself? With me in the studio tonight, the party's leader, Dr. Zach de Beer.

Good evening, Dr. De Beer, and welcome to Agenda. Now, you're fresh from the PF conference in Durban this last weekend. Let me start by asking: Why did you go?

[De Beer] Because it's a longtime policy of ours to keep in close touch with the political views of people right across the spectrum. We never miss a chance, if it's a reasonable one, of being present when there's an important political discussion going on.

[Steed] The declaration that emerged from the conference contained some hard-line issues. Do you support these?

[De Beer] There are certainly a number of hard-line statements in the declaration which we would not support. For that reason we were there as observers.

[Steed] Now, the DP has always been against an elected constituent assembly and an interim government. Where do you stand tonight?

[De Beer] Without making things terribly complicated, we've never been totally against either of these things. We have always insisted that there must be no elected constituent assembly until a multiparty or all-party conference has first agreed the basis for a constitution. That remains our position. In regard to interim government, certainly we have to produce a government that is legitimate, as well as legal, and there are a number of tricky aspects in how you do it. But you do need to do it. I am very pleased to see that just this morning [Constitutional Development Minister] Dr. Viljoen has announced that the government, too, is prepared now to do something along those lines.

[Steed] On the issue of a constituent assembly and an interim government, the PF and the government are diametrically opposed. With the all-party conference just weeks away, do you think that these bottom-line issues are reconcilable?

[De Beer] Well, already Dr. Viljoen's statement this morning means that they aren't so diametrically opposed as they were a few days ago. It's a very significant concession to the view that people other than the present government must be admitted into the government machine in some way. I don't think that the gap is so wide that it cannot be surmounted at an all-party conference.

[Steed] But what about the hard-line views of the other side?

[De Beer] The hard-line views of...?

[Steed] The PF.

[De Beer] Well, the PF is saying they want to have an elected constituent assembly to write the constitution, as well as legitimate it. I don't believe that you can write the constitution in a constituent assembly. You could legitimate it that way, but I prefer to legitimate it with a referendum. But none of these are life-and-death issues. These can all be sorted out in a sensible, reasonable conversation.

[Steed] When the all-party conference comes about, what role will the DP play?

[De Beer] The DP is the true center of the political spectrum in South Africa today. That's not my conclusion, other people have come to that. We sit between the National Party [NP] and the ANC [African National Congress]. We don't have the baggage of socialism which the ANC carries, nor the baggage of apartheid, which the government carries. Our strategy is to get them to converge towards each other, and they're doing so very satisfactorily.

[Steed] Do you see the role of the DP as that of a facilitator?

[De Beer] Yes, that is certainly a way of describing it. We're a bridge builder, we're a pathfinder, we're a facilitator. And if you look at the record, we always have been.

[Steed] Now, what makes you think that the DP will be acceptable in the role of a facilitator?

[De Beer] I don't know whether we will or not, but we're here to serve South Africa as best we can, and that is quite plainly what is needed at this time.

[Steed] Have there been indications that you have a license from both parties to assume the role of a facilitator?

[De Beer] It seems to me, observing—admittedly from a participant's position—that we are far better trusted by the government than the ANC is, and far better trusted by the ANC than the government is. And that's as it should be, since ideologically we're in between them.

[Steed] Dr. De Beer, a lot of people would be forgiven for saying that the DP is a spent political force. Is that all that's left for you: the role of a facilitator?

[De Beer] Whether they be forgiven is not so important as whether they are going to make fools of themselves. And if they believe that, they are.

[Steed] Let me put it to you this way: At the multiparty conference, where will the DP find a home?

[De Beer] We don't need to find a home. We have a home. We've had one all along. The indications from public opinion polls, and from actual events around the country, are that after a fairly rough time in 1990, things are getting better for us now. The indications are—recent Markinor-Gallup poll—that we may well come up as the third biggest force on the political scene, and we might, quoting somebody else, hold the balance of power between the two major parties.

[Steed] If the parties are diametrically opposed, which way will the DP jump?

[De Beer] I don't think we're going to have to jump. I think that the process of convergence of the NP and the ANC towards the center is going to continue. My first prize for South Africa is a broad-based democratic coalition of the moderates in the middle, leaving the extremists out on either side. I think that when the NP and the ANC begin to make war instead of love with each other, they do South Africa an injury, and we're trying to get them to make love instead.

[Steed] If things go wrong, where would you go? Who would you throw your lot in with?

[De Beer] If things go wrong, we'll have a look at the parties on the scene, I presume. But I mean, if by your question about if things go wrong, you mean, if we get wiped out, then it's not really very important where we go after that. But we have no intention of plunging, lemming-like, into either the ANC or the NP.

[Steed] Dr. De Beer, the PF supports nationalization and other socialist measures. The DP stands for free market principles. That's how you got elected in the first place. How would you support these principles?

[De Beer] We advocate for this country what is called a social market economy. That phrase is borrowed, quite frankly, from the Germans, who have used it for 30 or 40 years. It means an economy which produces on free market principles, and which spends in order to uplift the poor and the disadvantaged. We believe that, because of the free market system being by far the best known wealth creator, we'll actually be able to do more for the poor than any socialist regime could.

[Steed] You can't have failed to notice that every time there are mutterings about nationalization and taking land away from people, the economy goes into a total spin.

[De Beer] Absolutely. Confidence is destroyed.

[Steed] So what do you think we should do about that?

[De Beer] We should say we're not going to take land away from people. The ANC should go further than it already has—and it has moved, it has moved away from socialism, and towards a freer kind of economy, but it needs to move further.

[Steed] Is that the sort of talk that's going on behind the scenes?

[De Beer] I am not at liberty to disclose any private conversations, but my impression is that there's a good deal more weight being given to free market ideas in the ANC than formerly.

[Steed] Do you think they're going about social upliftment in the right sort of way?

[De Beer] I think they're perfectly sincere in wanting to uplift disadvantaged people. The trouble is there isn't the money in South Africa to do it at the moment, because of the harm that's been done to the economy by the present government, and by the apartheid policy. It's going to take some years before you create enough wealth in South Africa to do the things that have to be done. I think what's missing from the reasoning of the socialists is, they never tell you how the wealth is going to be created. I haven't that much of a quarrel about how they'd spend it if they had it, but they haven't got it.

[Steed] How do you think the wealth should be created?

[De Beer] By running an economy on free market principles; by allowing business to operate with minimal state intervention. Pay taxes, pay proper taxes, pay, even, quite high taxes, if that is necessary, but let the businessmen run their businesses, and let the politicians keep their fingers out of the businesses.

[Steed] Do you think there's going to be a massive inflow of foreign capital to help us with that?

[De Beer] I think there's a great deal of foreign capital which is standing in the wings, and would like to come in, but it's only going to come in if it knows that it is going to have a noncollectivist, noninterventionist kind of government.

[Steed] There's a lot of money in South Africa, and investors seem to be standing on the sidelines. They're not doing very much here at home, are they?

[De Beer] Well, the shortage of confidence which prevents outside capital from coming in and indeed causes capital to leave, that same lack of confidence causes your internal investor to invest as safely as he can. So what does he do? He buys blue chip shares on the stock exchange, and he builds shopping centers, and he leaves some money in government gilts.

[Steed] So what is the answer to our economic problems?

[De Beer] Political settlement. When you get a political settlement, you'll get economic confidence. Without a political settlement you'll get none.

[Steed] And that, of course, includes the vexed question of violence. When and how is that going to be stopped?

[De Beer] Look, violence is a frightening question. I feel deeply and painfully about violence. But violence, per se, does not prevent us from moving to a political settlement. Indeed, it creates a much greater urgency about doing so. I can't tell you when it's going to be stopped, but I sense that the political settlement will tend to stop political violence. Criminal violence is another thing.

[Steed] Now, your constituents are largely big business, the Anglo Americans, and so on. Do you think they are going to continue to support you in the future political scenario in South Africa?

[De Beer] Well, we have a by-election coming in Ward 16 now, which is partly in my constituency. In fact, I was canvassing this evening, and the indications are very good, yes.

[Steed] And how are you going to protect the interests of big business?

[De Beer] By having the sort of economic policy I spoke about. You know, big business, if it's good big business, doesn't want to be protected in any artificial way. It wants to be left alone to do its thing, according to its own methodology.

[Steed] Let me ask you this: With the multiparty conference coming up in a few weeks' time, and parliament reconvening in January, what sort of scenario do you see for South Africa in the months that lie ahead?

[De Beer] Well, I think the focus of all the great political attention is going to be on the multiparty or all-party conference. I think inevitably the role of parliament is going to become smaller. Indeed, it must, that's everybody's aim. In the multiparty, all-party conference, we shall begin to shape the future constitution, and then gradually parliament will phase down, and the conference will phase up in importance.

[Steed] And the more people become locked into the process, is that going to help us?

[De Beer] Yes. I've never seen where people of reasonable good will sit together around a table and don't learn to trust each other a bit more.

[Steed] So while they're talking, they're not fighting?

[De Beer] As Churchill said, jaw-jaw is always better than war-war.

[Steed] Dr. De Beer, thank you very much for joining us on Agenda.

White Own Affairs Minister Cited on Education

*MB2810094191 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0900 GMT 28 Oct 91*

[Text] The new minister of white own affairs education, Piet Marais, says he is opposed to a single education department for South Africa. Marais' attitude appears to be at odds with that of the minister of black education, Sam de Beer, who said last week that his department was in the process of being phased out, and that discussions would begin soon—of all parties—on the new system. But as Shaun Filly reports, Marais says he is opposed to a new single department:

[Filly] Mr. Marais expressed his dissatisfaction with the idea of a monolithic educational body. He said the education system should rather cater for the individual [words indistinct]. Mr Marais told a gathering of Natal educationists that due to South Africa's complex society [words indistinct] not be centralized. He said his department is trying to establish a representative educational forum. This body would thrash out important issues that haven't yet been [words indistinct] organizations are dragging their feet. Marais also says [words indistinct] will be transferred to other departments [words indistinct].

Foresees Single Education System

*MB2810173091 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1400 GMT 28 Oct 91*

[Text] A single education system with multiracial regional departments is foreseen for the country.

This is the view of the new minister of education and culture, in the House of Assembly, Mr. Piet Marais, who spoke at a meeting of the Natal Education Council in Pietermaritzburg today. He said that a new education system would have to be the result of negotiations and wide-ranging discussions.

Notes Future Financial Pressure

*MB2910172491 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1400 GMT 29 Oct 91*

[Text] The government says financial realities will necessitate changes in education.

The minister of education and culture in the House of Assembly, Mr. Piet Marais, told the Cape Provincial Education Council that the number of pupils and students would increase by about 4 million by the year 2000. This would place demands on educational financing that would be virtually impossible to meet. He said financial realities required that consideration be given to increasing the number of pupils per teacher, curtailing compulsory school attendance, raising contributions of parents and the community, and channeling more pupils to technical and career education.

Liberia

NPFL Threatens To Pursue ULIMO to Freetown

AB3010101591 Paris AFP in English 0847 GMT
30 Oct 91

[Text] Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast, Oct 30 (AFP)—National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) rebels will pursue "armed bandits" of a refugee militia over its western border as far as the Sierra Leone capital Freetown in order to stop further border incursions, NPFL spokesman Garswa Yarmeto said here Wednesday.

"If there are armed bandits in Freetown and that government there cannot get rid of them, we will go there and get them", Yarmeto said of the United Liberation Movement for Democracy (ULIMO), which has been carrying out border incursions into NPFL territory since last month.

He said NPFL forces were presently 10 kilometers (six miles) inside Sierra Leone near the strategic Mano River bridge linking the two countries.

Spokesmen for ULIMO, which comprises mainly soldiers from the late Liberian president Samuel Doe's army, said the group would stop fighting during peace talks attended by 12 heads of state and senior officials which got under way here Tuesday.

ULIMO claims full control of western Grand Cape Mount County and says it is making steady progress toward the NPFL headquarters at Gbarnga in central Liberia.

"We are not declaring war on Freetown. We are pursuing our enemies," Yarmeto told AFP.

Reports quoting NPFL radio last week incorrectly suggested that Yarmeto had been killed in an ambush while touring combat zones.

The spokesman said he personally had supplied Radio Gbarnga in central Liberia with daily reports of border fighting, and that NPFL rebels had killed many ULIMO invaders "like rats."

He suggested that ULIMO was getting the support of Sierra Leone President Joseph Momoh, while the NPFL had earlier charged the United States with. [sentence as received]

Security at Liberia's borders with Sierra Leone and Guinea has been a key issue at the talks here, hosted by Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny.

NPFL leader Charles Taylor and interim president Amos Sawyer are participating in the summit, which was set to resume Wednesday morning.

Prince Johnson: Peace Talks 'Doomed To Fail'

AB3010130091 Paris AFP in English 1236 GMT
30 Oct 91

[Text] Monrovia, Oct 30 (AFP)—Liberian rebel leader Prince Johnson said here Wednesday that peace talks currently taking place in Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast, to resolve the Liberian crisis were doomed to fail without the participation of his organization.

In a statement, Johnson, who was not invited to the summit, said: "There will be no elections if we are not included in these meetings to express our concerns, fears and possible solution".

Johnson leads the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia (INPFL).

"The INPFL must be heard and recognized not only as a major force in the Liberian conflict, but as the answer to peace in this country", he added.

Without his group, the Yamoussoukro talks would "definitely be a failure".

Johnson said the Yamoussoukro summit was "crucial" because it concerned the disarmament of all factions and their security and "this makes it necessary for us to be there".

NPFL's Taylor 'Very Satisfied' With Accord

AB3110141091 Paris AFP in English 1311 GMT
31 Oct 91

[by Richard Nyberg]

[Text] Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast, Oct 31 (AFP)—Liberia's main rebel leader, Charles Taylor, said Thursday he was "very satisfied" with a peace accord reached here and called for speedy implementation to allow for elections.

Taylor told a news conference here after a marathon two-day summit of West African leaders on Liberia that he wanted a technical committee made up his National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) and a Nigerian-led regional peacekeeping force known as ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] to meet "as soon as possible" to work out details of disarmament and encampment of warring factions.

"We want to go ahead with these elections. We expect to contest, and we expect to win" with the "blessings" of international observers, notably former U.S. president Jimmy Carter's International Negotiation Network (INN), he said.

Under the agreement, the elections are to be held within six months.

Taylor, whose NPFL launched a bloody rebellion in December 1989 against the late president Samuel Doe, said he now had more confidence in the ECOMOG force,

which is to enter his territory to effectively take over military control and monitor disarmament. His NPFL controls most of Liberia outside the capital Monrovia.

But he said the technical committee would still have to hash out specifics of the agreement reached here overnight Wednesday.

He suggested that his NPFL "government" would maintain a presumably armed police force, security personnel, immigration and customs "in our territories manned and controlled by us."

"We do not need to push the little issues like arms (for police) or not," he said, adding that the committee would have to work through "several interpretations" of the security arrangements.

He also said his NPFL reserved the right to put down any further attacks by former government soldiers over the Sierra Leone border. The group, calling itself the United Liberation Movement for Democracy (ULIMO), has twice launched attacks into Liberia since early September. Taylor said the NPFL had routed ULIMO, having killed "a major part of their army."

He said his forces had not reentered Sierra Leone after the first attack, contradicting statements by NPFL spokesman Garswa Yarmeto on Wednesday that the NPFL was 10 kilometers (six miles) into Sierra Leone, and was prepared to pursue ULIMO to the capital Freetown.

Mali

President May Resign Over Call to Account

LD2610111191 Paris Radio France International
in French 0630 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Report by station correspondent Thierry Perret in Dakar]

[Text] Malian President ad-interim Amadou Toumani Toure had a fit of anger when faced with the various parties who are calling him to account. Lieutenant Colonel Amadou Toumani Toure threatened quite simply to resign. This happened yesterday in Bamako during his first meeting at the National Assembly with representatives of the new groupings. The reasons for this slanging match can be found in the uneasiness in a certain part of the Army as well as the social unrest that has returned to the country. Thierry Perret reports:

[Perret] All indications confirm that the political climate has suddenly deteriorated over the last few weeks in Mali as we near the elections in December. In any case Amadou Toumani Toure flew into a rage when addressing the heads of the parties yesterday. I've had enough, I've had enough, exclaimed the head of state. If it is thought that problems have to be created for me in order to awake my soldier's instinct, I will not cooperate, he said.

For all Malians the reference is clear. Recently many appeals have been circulating, asking that all the soldiers suspected of having taken part in the extortion practiced by the last regime, whatever their rank, be brought to justice. The result has been a genuine outcry in the Army, where officers and soldiers have been seen to show solidarity with each other. At the same time, the social climate has become heavier with the strikes which have lasted seven weeks in some schools. These strikes are apparently hardly controlled by the schools organization.

Last night the Association of Teachers and Students in Mali made an appeal for calm and discipline, and renewed its support for the democratic process. However, the political scene appears more divided than ever three months before the end of the transition process. I hope the coming Malian president enjoys himself, the head of state concluded yesterday.

Nigeria

Government Lauds Carter Efforts in Liberia

AB3010173591 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 2100 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] The Federal Government has welcomed proposals by a former U.S. president, Mr. Jimmy Carter, for a final resolution on the Liberian crisis. The proposals deal with the restriction of the forces of Charles Taylor, the reopening of roads in the areas held by the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, the reopening of the Robert-felds Airport as well as the size and the operations of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] forces. President Ibrahim Babangida remarked that the proposals which had been accepted by all the parties in the Liberian conflict would adequately deal with issues militating against present peace negotiations.

He was speaking at a meeting with Mr. Carter today at the State House Marina. General Babangida said that Nigeria's concern at the delay in constituting an electoral commission in Liberia, had been allayed by Mr. Carter's talks yesterday with Mr. Charles Taylor. The president gave assurance that the federal government would do all that was expected of it to aid the peace process in Liberia.

Mr. Carter had earlier briefed General Babangida on his recent visit to Liberia and his talks with both Mr. Taylor and the Liberian interim president, Professor Amos Sawyer, during which he presented different proposals.

The new set of recommendations will form the focus of tomorrow's round of talks at Yamoussoukro which the vice president Admiral Augustus Aikhomu is attending.

Mr. Carter's organization is one of the international observer groups that will help to conduct national elections in Liberia.

Nationals 'Trapped in Liberia' Brought Back Home

AB2810100591 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 2100 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] All Nigerians trapped in Liberia as a result of the crisis in that country have been brought back home. The Nigerian ambassador to Liberia, Mr. Ayoh Ajakaiye, stated this today in Lagos during an interview with newsmen at Murtala Mohammed Airport. He said that the few Nigerians left behind were those who decided to remain in Liberia.

Also speaking with newsmen, the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] field commander, Major General Ishaya Bakut, expressed satisfaction with relations existing between the peacekeeping force and all the parties in the Liberian crisis.

Gen. Bakut and Ambassador Ajakaiye are in the country for regular consultations with the Federal Government officials.

Governor Orders Closure of Post Primary Schools

AB3010101991 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 2100 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] All post primary institutions in Kaduna north and south local government areas of the state have been closed down following students' demonstrations. Governor Tanko Ayuba, who ordered the closure in a broadcast to the people of the state, said the action by the students was an act of indiscipline.

He said that demonstrations based on the book policy of the state government were a mere cover-up to create problem for the state government. Colonel Ayuba blamed the situation on the activities of unscrupulous politicians who, he said, were out to disrupt the peace of the state.

The governor warned that government would resist any ploy by some discredited politicians to use schoolchildren and students to achieve their selfish interests.

School Closures Detailed

AB2910191591 Paris AFP in English 1708 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] LAGOS, Oct 29 (AFP) - All post-primary (secondary and teachers' training) schools in Kaduna, the capital of northern Nigeria's Kaduna state, have been closed indefinitely after a violent student demonstration, the official News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) reported Tuesday [29 October].

The schools would remain closed until the government was satisfied that such a demonstration would not happen

again, Kaduna state military governor, Colonel Tanko Ayuba, said late Monday when he announced the closure.

In a protest on Monday against the Kaduna state government's policies on books and examination fees, the students smashed windscreens of vehicles and caused traffic jams in the commercial city, NAN said.

Ayuba said the government suspected certain politicians of seeking to exploit students to engineer a massive break-down of law and order. The names of some politicians in the state were being chanted during the demonstration, he said.

Last Wednesday, post-primary school students, in the same city, went on the rampage causing havoc and traffic jams in protest against the state book policy and West African Examination Council (WAEC) fees, NAN said.

Senegal

'First Batch' of Troops Leave for Liberia

AB2510155091 Dakar PANA in English 1239 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Dakar, 25 Oct (APS-SEN/PANA)—The first batch of 200 Senegalese troops left Dakar on Friday [25 October], to join the West African peace-keeping force (ECOMOG) [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] in Liberia amid fears expressed by the Army chief of staff, General Mansour Seck, that the mission will not be an easy one.

Although we have taken part in peace-keeping operations in various parts of the world, we can be shot at as was the case in the Middle East, the "SOLEIL" newspaper quoted Seck as saying in an interview published on Friday. He added: All will depend on the good disposition of the belligerent parties.

During the Gulf war, the base where the Senegalese contingent of 500 troops was located was hit by an Iraqi missile. Later, 93 members of the contingent died in a plane crash as they were returning to base from a pilgrimage in Saudi Arabia.

The 200 troops dispatched to Liberia are part of a contingent of 1500 which Senegal agreed to contribute to ECOMOG, (which now numbers 7,000 made up mostly of Nigerians and Ghanaians), during a summit held in Yamoussoukro, Cote d'Ivoire, in September.

According to official sources, the full contingent commanded by Colonel Mountago Diallo (42), will be in Liberia before the end of November. The sources said Senegal is sending the troops ahead of the arrival of assistance including boots and tents promised by the U.S., in order to honour its commitments.

Speaking in Dakar earlier in the week, a U.S. under-secretary of state, Leonard Robinson, declared that the presence of Senegal in Liberia is one of the demands of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia.

Agreement Signed With Arab Development Bank

*AB2610221591 Dakar Chaine Nationale in French
2000 GMT 24 Oct 91*

[Summary] In order to begin the third phase of the Anambe Basin project, the Arab Bank for African Economic Development [BADEA] and Senegal signed a loan agreement worth 2.5 billion CFA francs. The agreement was signed on 24 October by Djibril Ngom, Minister delegate at the Ministry of Finance and Planning, and (Ahmed Abdullai Okraim), the BADEA chairman of the board.

It should be recalled that the Anambe project is aimed at promoting the agricultural potential of the country.

Sierra Leone

Army Wrests Baiima From Rebels; 26 Rebels Killed

*AB2610061591 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 25 Oct 91*

[From the Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In Sierra Leone, it seems the army is still locked in a big battle with Corporal Sankoh's rebels, which, it is claimed, are backed by the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia], around Baiima in the south of the country. From Freetown, Christo Johnson telexed this report.

[Begin studio announcer recording] According to reports received today from Kenema, Sierra Leone Government troops, backed by Guinean soldiers, have finally liberated Baiima Town, which has been a stronghold of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia, NPFL, rebels. The reports from Kenema in southeastern Sierra Leone said that Sierra Leone Government troops had successfully taken control of Baiima Town in Sierra Leone's Kailahun District after heavy fighting. According to the sources, about 56 NPFL rebels were captured, including one commando named Point Four. The sources added that 26 of the rebels were also killed, including a total of about 12 government soldiers, eight of whom were also seriously wounded. [sentence as heard]

Government troops are now consolidating their positions as fighting continued in Liberian territory, controlled by Charles Taylor, in which ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] appears to be making successful advances toward Gbarnga.

In a statement, the U.S. Embassy in Freetown expressed concern over reports of hostilities along the Liberia-Sierra Leone border and called on all parties in the conflict to pursue their ends through the Yamoussoukro peace process. The statement said, and I quote: We call upon forces who have entered Liberia from Sierra Leone to withdraw and for the NPFL to withdraw from their positions inside Sierra Leone. The statement warned that those committed to peace and reconciliation in Liberia must demonstrate their commitment through the Yamoussoukro peace negotiations because the agreement reached at Yamoussoukro offers the best opportunity for lasting peace in Liberia. The statement disclosed that Senegalese troops were on the verge of being deployed to Liberia to beef up the present ECOMOG [Economic Community of West Africa States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] force during the disarmament phase of the peace process. It added that further steps leading to elections and democracy in Liberia will be spelled out at the next Yamoussoukro negotiations. [end recording]

Togo

Security Plan Approved, Military Pay Examined

*AB2510144091 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche
Network in French 2200 GMT 23 Oct 91*

[Communique of the Council Ministers issued in Lome on 23 October; read by the Cabinet secretary, Francois Dissou Benissan—recorded]

[Excerpt] The government held its seventh ordinary meeting in the Cabinet room of the Presidential Palace today Wednesday, 23 October. The Cabinet examined several essential issues on security in the country in general and in the City of Lome in particular.

Concerning Lome, the action plan on security was approved. This plan provides, notably, for the rehabilitation of police stations and police posts, the accelerated training of several hundred policemen, the provision of vehicles and reliable means of communication, the setting up of a permanent telephone line, the organizing of permanent duty service of the judicial services to discern and sanction wrongdoers caught in the act.

The government calls on the population to collaborate actively with the law-enforcement agencies for the effectiveness of this security plan of action. The prime minister and minister of national defense reported on the meetings that he had held with the various Armed Force corps. He also informed the members of the Cabinet on the decision taken to hold a general assembly of the Armed Forces. The Cabinet heard and examined a first reading of the draft decree on the enhancement of the salary scale of the Togolese Armed Forces. [passage omitted]

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